FROM WASHINGTON.

Carrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1857. In one case at least the President has relaxed the rotation rule, so often announced as specially intended for this District. Mr. Key, the United States Attorney here, started for Cuba on Saturde to recruit his health with an assurance of retestion. He is fortunate for more reasons than or, in being the nephew of Chief Justice Taney, we just at this time wields an influence outside of his Judicial sphere that men in more active political life might eney.

Much interest is manifested to know why the Ner-York appointments, which were made ever so many months ago, have not been sent to the Schate. In some quarters this interest has settled into apprehension that the President may reconsider his first inclinations, and in others, that the road through the Senate is beset with perils. The belief is not without warrant that Mr. Buchanan sould like to recede, and may even follow out that perpose, unless Mr. Sanders and perhaps some

others should accommodate him with resignations.

In the matter of Mr. Sedgwick's nomination, the

President does not affect to conceal his concern at
the form of the opposition—not so much from any secial attachment to the appointee, as because of a sertain reflection which is thus involved, and which he would gladly avoid. If the assurances that were green in executive session, when this appointment extremely doubtful whether it can be confirmed, not-withstanding all the Executive influence that will

The intelligence of the revolution of the Government against the Government in Mexico has excited no fresh surprise here, except in the single respect of the courage exhibited by Comonfort in carrying it out. It is believed in the diplomatic circles, which ought to be well informed that, if this spirit and decision had been shown months ago, the opposition would have been subdued, and those difficulties removed which have so much retarded form of stability in the Executive Government. Telegraphic information received at the Foreign Telegraphic information received at the Foreign Legations, while giving the names of leaders who coperated with Comonfort, affords no better insight into the probable result of the movement than the intelligence already published. As the revolution occurred on the 10th of this month, and the mail left Mexico on the 17th, the correspondence brought to New-Orleans by this arrival is looked for with toxiety, as likely to furnish a solution of the pros-

The Mexican Minister returned to the city of Saturday, having concluded the negotiation with Major Talcott and a party of American engineers, for conducting the survey of the proposed railroad be tween Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. Major Talcett will leave New-Orleans on the 1st of January for his destination. The success of this enterprise nres. In the first place, the grantee of the charter (Escandon) is able of himself to complete the work, and has associated with him capitalists who can afford to secure six millions for its prosecution. After the surveys have been made, sections of the read will be offered for contract in the United States. with sufficient guaranties. It is estimated that five years will be required to overcome the natural ob-dacles interposed in the first ninety miles, which heretofore have prevented any serious effort to remove them, on account of the immense outlay involved. That difficulty once relieved, and the table land reached, an extension to the capital wiff become a matter of small consideration, while the ultimate destination will be a point on the Pacific. The regeneration of Mexico, socially, politically and materially, is to be produced by the civilizing agency of modern enterprise and improvement, enlisting her industry, capacity and wealth for their practical and enlarged development. heretofore have prevented any serious effort to rewealth for their practical and enlarged development.

wealth for their practical and enlarged development. Hence any movement in such a direction ought to be hailed with lively satisfaction by every friend of lamazity. Revolutions have cursed that beautiful country! and railroads may redeem it.

As the bearer of dispatches from Com. Paulding had not reached the city to-day before the Department closed, the Secretary of the Navy is not informed upon what ground he acted in seizing Walker and sending his force home. The general instantians issued months ago, when the expediwasker and sending instructions issued months ago, when the expedition was organizing, did not contemplate this contingency; and although recent instructions were issued when Capt. Chatard's conduct was censured, they could not have feached Com. Paulding when he took this responsibility. Considering the strong language of the Message, and the feeling manifested by the President at Walker's escape from New-Orleans, there ought to be little doubt of Paulding being generously sustained and applauded for his gallant conduct. He has done more than half the gallant conduct. He has done more than half the glorified and gazetted heroes of the Mexican War. But it is certain that his conduct will be denounced severely in Congress, and with him the Administrabe indorsed by the President. interest in the South does more than sympathize with this last movement of Walker, for they look to Nicaragua as an issue upon which sec-tional interest may be concentrated withtional interest may be concentrated without division, and as an entering wedge to
nkerior purposes, to be disclosed when the field of
new empire has been fairly surveyed. If Commodore Paulding committed an error at all, it was in
allowing Walker to go on parole, while sending
home his followers in a ship of war. Gen. Quitman recently gave notice of a bill to repeal the
Neutrality Laws, as a means of seconding the public demonstrations in favor of Walker at Mobile
and New-Orleans, which are to be followed by others elsewhere. He will now urge that point more
zealously than before, and make it a test to measare Democratic fidelity. While this interest in the
South professes friendly concert with the Administration in regard to its Kansas policy, it is not to
be disguised that the relations are more ceremobe disguised that the relations are more ceremo-nious than cordial. They give up Kansas as lost, and look to Nicaragua and such like for recom-pense. Upon that policy the President is openly committed against them, and this explains the cold civility between them.

civility between them. BIGLER'S PASSAGE WITH DOUGLAS-HOW THE SENATORS LOOKED.

Orrespondence of The Cincinnati Inquirer. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1857. Washington, Dec. 22, 1857.

Nearly all the Senaters were present. Hale, with his broad, good-humored countenance turned toward the ladies gallery, leaned back in his chair the picture of contentment. Houston, tall, erect and powerful, arrayed in a vest of tremendous pattern, and playing with his huge watch-seal, stood near the center of the chamber, conversing with Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, whose modest apparel and slight stature made a strong contrast between the Hercalean build and somewhat conspicuous array of the old Texan Senaomewhat conspicuous array of the old Texan Sena-tor. Gen. Houston cherishes a frontier-man love of ornament. His vests are always of an exaggerated of ornament. His vests are always of an exaggerized pattern, his pants striped a la militaire on the outer seam; on the fore-finger of his left hand is a massive seal-ring, and the middle fingers of his right hand have each a large ring of plain gold. Occasionally he sports a fine diamond pin, but this is on extraordinary accasions. Instead of an overcoat, he wears a huge Mexican blanket, and on his head a very broad-brimmed felt hat, like a Spanish sombrero. He is whuge Mexican blanket, and on his head a very broad-brimmed felt hat, like a Spanish sombrero. He is slightly lame, from a wound received in some of his Texan forays, but bears himself as erect and proud as the noblest indian prince. There, too, in his seat, was Gen. Jefferson Davis, late Secretary of War—a tall, thin, nervous-looking man, with sharp features and a keen restless eye. Near him was Green of Missouri, the young Senator who made his debut a few days since, in a powerful reply to Mr. Douglas. Directly behind Gen. Davis sat the distinguished Virginian, Hunter, a dark-complexioned, dark-haired man, with determination stamped upon every line of his expres-sive face. Seward was in his seat, cool, unconcerned, but with a latent power in his subtle brain which few Senators possess. He sits in the single row of seats Senators possess. He sits in the single row of seats with Trumbull, Hale, Wilson and Sunner, the latter gentleman present in his accustomed chair.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1857. Washisdrox, Dec. 28, 1857.

The arrival of Gen. Walker, upon his second revolutionary return from Central America, has created some surprise, inasmuch as the extent of Capt. Paulding's orders in relation to him and his force was unknown. It was generally supposed that our squadron was to blockade him in the port of San Juan, and present the leading of resuffercements, but not to interwas to blockede him in the port of San Juan, and prevent the landing of reenforcements, but not to interfere with him on the shore. Even now some doubt is expressed whether Capt. Paulding acted within his instructions. Others surmise that Walker capitulated

to Capt. Paulding, as he had before done to Capt. Davis, and for the reason that he could not sustain himself against a blockade that would disable him

from receiving reenforcements or supplies.

However, Gen. Walker is expected to arrive here

from receiving reenforcements or suppries.

However, Gen. Walker is expected to arrive here under the escort of Capt. Engle, a sort of prisoner of State. What is next to be done with him is not even to be conjectured; but he will not fail to give trouble to the Administration, whether as a prisoner here, or setting on foot illegal expeditions elsewhere. Immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, Gen. Quitman will introduce a bill in the House for the modification of the Neutrality laws, which will bring up an inquiry and discussion in regard to expeditions such as those of Gen. Walker.

It appears that Walker had done a considerable amount of business while in command of the River San Juan. He had delivered certain steamers to the agents of Morgan and Garrison, and they will be able to reopen the transit route at an early date. They have already given notice of the reestablishment of their line, and a day is assigned for the sailing of one of their steamers, in connection with fifty of Walker's men, hold possession of Fort San Carlos, and he was about to take part with the Nicaraguans in their war with Costa Rica.

If the Cass and Vissarritreaty has not been ratified.

with Costa Rica.

If the Cass and Yrissarri treaty has not been ratified

If the Cass and Yussarri treaty has not been ratified by Nicaragua we shall know it through intelligence by this arrival; unless, indeed, Walker has cut off communication by the river.

The Portuguese claim to sovereignty over a portion of the west coast of Africa is in a fair way to be disputed by more than one European power. The claim is founded upon discoveries in 1486; but the Portuguese authority has been merely dominal until of late years, when it has been occasionally asserted. There is a Governor resident at a station on the coast, and he has a small naval force and a body of marines unis a Governor resident at a station on the coast, and he has a small naval force and a body of marines under his command. The British Government have disputed the claim, and some time ago sent a force to the Congo and expelled a body of Portuguese marines. The French Government now disputes it, and persists in purchasing slaves on the Congo River for apprentice-ship in the French West Indies. The Portuguese Governor has undertaken to drive off the French slavers by force, and to capture and condemn the American slavers. We shall hear more of the matter ere long.

e long. Will the British Government support the French in opposition to the interference of Portugal ! If sincere in the intention to suppress the slave-trade, she may. The Portuguese have seized upon American vessels found engaged in the slave trade within her jurisdiction. This Government will not, probably, make it a subject of complaint.

emblect of complaint.
The French apprentice contract has, according to The French apprentice contract has, according to all accounts, given a fresh impulse to the African slave trade. Under one contract with the Government twenty thousand negroes are to be delivered in the French West Indies within three years. These islands will, by this supply of involuntary labor, be soon restored to their former properity and oductiveness, and their planters will be enriched. Ver England will adopt the same policy it remain a be seen. But it would now appear that the slave trade is restored to its pristine vigor, and is prosecuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The measures taken, under treaty provisions, by the United more profit and less hazard than usual. " measures taken, under treaty provisions, by the United States and Great Britain, for its suppression, have signally failed. It is stated by officers of our African squadron that if one slaver out of five escape the cruisers, the profits of those concerned will be very great.

The abutes of the American flag by the slavers have been frequently the subject of complaint, and it has been, at various times, proposed to legislate on the subject. The treaty provision by which we engage to keep an eighty-gun squadron on the African Coast for suppression of the slave-trade is found to be useless; at least so far as our part of the engagement is concerned. A withdrawal of the squadron is strenuously advocated by some. On the other hand, if it be intended to enforce the laws, the squadron should consist of swift steamers. The British cruisers have lately captured or run ashore several American slavers. The United States vessel-of-war, the Dale, has seized one in the Congo River, and sent her home. We shall see whether it will be possible to enforce the laws in this case, against her owners, officers and crew.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1857.

There was, on the day after Christmas, an arrivalhere of several important personages from Kansas—the very last from that scene of trouble and strife. George N. Saunders, Major Russell, the great Western contractor, and other prominent gentlemen of the Territory, are among them. They all concur in a statement which gives to this troublesome broil the character of a "Comedy of Errors," to wit: that, before the arrival of Mr. Buchanan's message and Douglas's speech, all the original Buchanan and Administration men in the Territory were dead against the Lecompton Constitution, and its only supporters were a few professed Douglas men, who falsely pretended that they had the authority of the distinguished Senator for this attempt to force an obnoxious Government on the people. They even claimed to have a letter from Mr. Douglas to that effect. So impudent and emphatic was Calhoun in this assertion, that even Gov. Walker was at one time almost convinced that the scheme had the sanction of Douglas, until he received a letter from that gentleman, denouncing the whole procedure. This fact alone, without other satisfactory reasons, justified the prompt course of Senator Douglas. From the same source I learn that on the 19th, when these gentlemen left Kansas, the universal belief was, that there would not be over a thousand votes for the Constitution, though it was apprehended that a much larger vote might be returned. The vote will be Pro-Slavery—all the Free-State men and a majority of the Pro-Slavery men refusing to vote. It is proven, beyond all question, that the best of the Pro-Slavery men are the bitterest against the Lecompton swindle; they say that their cause has been seriously injured and disgraced by this scheme of a set of impostors and pretenders, who are mostly not Southerners; that even if that their cause has been scriously injured and the graced by this scheme of a set of impostors and pre-tenders, who are mostly not Southerners; that even if not equal to the Free-State party in numbers, they were sufficiently strong to secure certain rights which are now seriously endangered, as well as the status of all Southern men, which has been affected, in a great

all Southern men, which has been anected, in a greatdegree, by this great outrage done in their name, and
under the assumed banner of Slavery.

There is a very brisk struggle here for the foreign
appointments. It appears to be generally conceded
that Judge Buchanan of Maryland, Col. G. W. Morgan of Ohio, and Beverly Clark of Kentucky, will
receive first-class missions.

EROM ALBANY.

A NEW ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1857.

Last week I happened into a meeting of farmers from several towns in Albany and Rensselaer Counties, assembled to organize an association, embracing both counties, to raise money for the defense of all suits brought by the heirs and assigns of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer for the enforcement of the covenants and conditions contained in the manor grants. Between two and three hundred plain men in homespun were seated in a secondstory room, which, I should judge from appearances, is ordinarily appropriated to Dutch dances. The Hon. Harry Betts of Rensselaer was Chairman, with several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The Hon. John I. Slingerland was called upon to address the people, and I was not a little amused at his style of oratory, and the matter of his speech. Although at least 50 years old, and born and brought up in Albany County, within five miles of the Capital of the State, he speaks English as imthe Capital of the State, he speaks English as imperfectly as if he were a German importation of only a year's experience. He talked about fendal tyranny and oppression, about freedom and independence, about the blood of our forefathers shed in defense of liberty, and to secure to their children the rights and privileges of freemen, and about a great many other things, not very pertinent to the matter in hand, in language and in tones that showed a great familiarity with the good old King James's translation of the Bible, and a habit of exhorting at religious meetings. But with a deal of irrelevant religious meetings. But with a deal of irrelevant caught the attention and enlisted the sympathics of his audience. He said that when a boy his father used to send him to the Manor House with the fat fowls and load of wood, exacted in the grant, and that the Agent of the Patroon would accept of none but the fattest of fowls, and the very best hickory. One year, having taken a load of hemleck, he was ordered to take it back and not show himself again ordered to take it back and not show himself again unless he had a load of wood as good at least as rock maple. In those days, too, he said very good wheat was very carefully examined, and none but the best accepted. If, it were not first rate, it was put into the scales, and any deficiency of weight deducted from the measure. But times were changed. He thought if he should now appear at the Mansion House, he would not be required to take off his hat, his fowls would not be very carefully handled to determine

accepted, and ordinary wheat would pass for mer-chantable. But he had made up his mind that the farm he lived on was his own, and that he was his own landlord, and owed nobody rent, or service, wheat or fat fowls. He said that thousands upon thousands of dollars had been paid upon the quarter sale reservation, in the two counties, upon a cov-ensat which the Court of Appeals had decided to be contrary to statute, and void. He had in his pos-session receipts for hundreds of dollars paid by his father upon this illegal covenant. He went on to denounce the Patroon and his agents in no mineing terms, as robbers and oppressors of the poor, who were the victims of a system of plunder founded upon lying, fraud, intimidation and unlawful contracts. He then recommended that a committee be appointed to propose a plan of association to unite the two counties.

Such Committee was appointed, and while they withdrew to deliberate, Andrew J. Colvin, esq., withdrew to deliberate, Andrew J. Colvin, esq., addressed the meeting. He made a legal argument in which he attempted to show that not the quarter sale covenant only, but all the covenants of the manor grants were alike illegal and void, and not binding upon any but the original parties to the deeds. Not being a lawyer I will not attempt to give an abstract of the speech. The scope and substance of it was, that whenever the land passed by last will and testament, or by assignment from substance of it was, that whenever the land passed by last will and testament, or by assignment, from the possession of the grantee, the kin, or assignee, or purchaser held it free and clear from all lien or claim under or by virtue of the original grant. He took the ground that when a person sold and con-veyed the fee of his land, he transferred all his title, and henceforth had no interest in it, present or revisionary, and could not legally impose any cov-enants or conditions inconsistent with the full own-arship, and absolute control of the grantee. ership and absolute control of the grantee. He denied the legal right of the heirs of Stephen Van Rensselaer, or their assigns, to collect a dollar of rent from any man in the two counties. He went still further. He denied the validity of all perpetual ground-rents reserved upon grants in fee He declared that this question was more important than all other questions before the Courts, in its bearing upon the tenure of real-estate, and in the pecuniary interests at stake. I could not help won-dering, • I listened to his confinent exposition of the law, enunciated with the sincerity of an un-doubting faith, how it could be that for twenty years almost, this subject should have agitated the whole community at times, how this agitation had nearly amounted to insurrection and civil war, how it should have occupied the thought and delibera tion of Governors and legislators, how the question at the founnation of it should have engaged the at-tention and investigation of hundreds of good lawyers, and it was reserved for the pale-faced gentle. men before me to discover that the Van Rensselaers were not landlords, the farmers were not tenants, and that the whole controversy and agitation grew out of a mistaken and ignorant understanding of the

rights of the parties.

If this new legal revelation had been announced If this new legal revelation had been announced in 1840, Gov. Seward, and Gov. Wright, and Gov. Young, and Gov. Seymour would have been saved a deal of perplexity and vexation. The Legislature would have been spared the disgrace of several foolish laws; and many eloquent speeches and learned reports would never have seen the light. Silas Wright would have been elected Governor, and would have lived to be President of the United Characteristics. states. John Young would have still been a citizen of Geneseo, and Millard Fillmore would never have risen above the mediocrity of his position at the Eric County bar. Daniel Webster would never have made his 7th of March speech, and the country would not have required to be saved a dozen times in order that certain politicians might have the honor of its salvation.
"What great events arise from trivial things

After Mr. Colvin had concluded, the Committee reported a plan of union. It was proposed that there be one Association for the two counties, with a President and three Vice-Presidents. That there be two Treasurers, one for each county; that town Associations be formed, and a uniform system of assessment be adopted to raise money to defray the expenses of defending all suits brought to recover rents, or eject farmers from their homesteads. The Town Treasurers to pay over all moneys to the County Treasurers, and the general fund to be dis-bursed by order of the President and Vice-Presi-

The plan was approved and adopted, and the Hon. John I. Slingerland chosen President. Messrs. Fenner, Betts and Rector were elected Vice-Presidents. A Treasurer for each county was also chosen, whose names I forget.

Mr. Anson Bingham was then called upon to state the present aspect of the litigation, and the con-

dition of the suits in progress.

Mr. B. said he had been informed that it had been

All, D. said in man reported that judgments had been entered in more than thirty cases in favor of the Van Renssalaers. He could only say that no judgment had been entered in any case where a defense had been interposed, nor had any case been lately decided by the Supreme Court upon which a judgment could b entered. He said that several years ago men had come to him and asked his advice and counsel, and requested him to take up their cases and defend them in the courts. He had consented to do so, only upon one condition, and that was that they rould not be scared. He did not want to enter upon a defense, and then have his client be frightened out a defense, and then have his chent be frightened out of it before he could obtain the opinion of the court of final resort. All he asked now was that they would not be scared. If they would utterly refuse to pay any rent and defend any suit brought to recover it, he would engage that the courts would finally decide that they were themselves the lords of the soil, owed no rent to any landlord, but had their lands in fee, and entirely divested of the illegal covenants and conditions sought to be eternally fastened upon them.
At the close of Mr. Brigham's remarks, the

meeting adjourned. I regard this meeting as very important, farmers are now combined in a league pledged to refuse all payment of rent, and to interpose a de-fense to any suit brought for its recovery. The Courts will therefore soon be called upon to define and determine the rights of the parties. Whatever that decision may be, all parties will peaceably and finally acquiesce.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From Oor Own Correspondent. Рипарегрига, Dec. 29, 1857.

I remarked in a late letter that many of our peo ple believed the resumption by your banks was precipitated by fear of legislative action, and was, therefore, premature, and could not be maintained. We are aware that to aid them in maintaining resumption, you have no real specie currency as we have here, your circulation being made up of small bank notes, and consequently do not require as large an amount of coin as might be supposed at a first glance. Then you have a pubhe opinion in favor of the banks and banking, so strong as to ride down all opposition. Here it is directly the contrary. We have no small notes, thus requiring the channels of trade to be constantly filled with coin for all sums below five dollars, hence resumption with us will require more specie than it would with you. Then, again, the Locofoco party retains all the bitter hostility for banks which Gen. Jackson's unyielding obstinacy banks which Gen. Jackson's unyielding obstnacy infused into it, and pursues and opposes the whole system with a venom peculiar to the ignorant demagogue. But the great reason why we apprehend danger of another suspension in New-York is the condition and extent of the foreign debt. The large amount of specie held by your banks is evidently supplied by the country banks. A drain is thus going on over the whole country having New-York as ing on over the whole country, having New-York as the center. From New-York, as the great money center, it is shipped to Europe in payment of the enormous debt due there. Now the fall in cotton has been one half, and will be still greater. It has has been one half, and will be still greater. It has gone down from 16 cents to 9, and will assuredly sink to 6. The paying power of that great reliance being thus reduced one half, and the export of flour and grain being about ended, while bonds and stocks have ceased to be taken abroad, there is little else but specie left to fill up the gap occasioned by this unexampled disappearance of values. This specie

must therefore be sent, and it must, as usual, be time to be drawn for shipment until their stock sinks to six or eight millions. In the present condition of the foreign debt, those banks become mere half-way houses of deposit for specie in transita between the interior of our own country and Europe. They have no more permanent hold upon it than the country banks have, who are now compelled to pay it into New York. The depositors in your banks, holding them in absolute check, and seeing this continued reduction of balances, will take a stand as they did before, and compel them again to suspend. Free trade will thus again prostrate these institu-Free trade will thus again prostrate these institu-tions, and their prostration will keep all the banks in the country in a state of suspension. The ope-rations of free trade being governed by a fixed law of national impoverishment, this law will con-tinue to act to the crippling of the banks so long as it is permitted to exist. The banks, be it under-stood, are not the blameworthy parties, for they undoubtedly do the best they can. It is the Gov-ernment, which does the worst it can, to whom the odium of this demoralizing policy belongs; and you can hope for no beneficial change for labor or busi-ness, no stability in banking, no certainty that industry and enterprise will be rewarded as they should be, until its free-trade dogmas are abandoned. Spring will bring no return of prosperity, Summer no profitable harvest, until the Germment turns right about and repudiates the follies of the past twelve years. As your community is by this time proof against panic, this expression of opinion can

do no harm, and may be worth putting on record.

Mr. Carey's admirable letter to the President—his first one, I mean—is the most compact and lucid argument on this subject that even his luminous pen ever produced. His conclusions, from the premises laid down, are inevitable and impregnable. But it laid down, are inevitable and impregnable. But it is throwing pearls before swine. Such things fall still-born upon the cotton-stuffed ears of the powers that be. The race of great men at Washington died out with Clay and Webster, and to them a generation of feeble Lilliputians has succeeded. But principles are immortal, and we shall yet live to see the veil lifted which now obscures the right

ones, and with their ascendency a new era of pros-perity for the whole people inaugurated.

Yet, in the face of this long prospect for depres-sion, there are unmistakable vidences of a revival in some branches of manufacturing business in and around Philadelphia. The number of the unem-ployed is certainly less; we hear of numerous factories and founderies which are increasing their forces; the various savings institutions have fewer forces; the various savings institutions have fewer calls upon them for money, and the stream of deposits in them is increasing in volume. All these circumstances go to show that the panic feeling at least has entirely departed, and that, so far as the mere necessities of the community are concerned, there is an equivalent revival. The extraordinary fall in cotton has stimulated much of this improvement, as it can now be worked up into some fabrics at a profit. But there is a very large number of female servants unemployed, and whoever happens to advertise for one is overwhelmed with applicants. They can now be hired at lower wages than six months ago.

months ago.

It is a settled fact that Mr. Buchanan's course with Kansas is repudiated by thousands of his party here and throghout the State. You hear this senti-ment expressed freely and without hesitation by all classes of Democrata except the office-holders. The interior press sends back an almost unanimous echo, and there is a sorry time among the faithful. In vain the Government organ exhorts its readers and applauds poor Bigler. You wonder at Bigler's courage and impudence in bearding the Douglas in his den. But you forget his personal antecedents. Bigler is an old Susquehanna lumberman, accustomed to running lumber down that river in the roughest weather, and mingling as a right good fellow with the wild and outspoken body of men who do the hard work of that laborious business. No ragged raftman ever fluttered of a March day in more tat tered inexpressibles than he, or tramped along the tow-path in a more shockingly bad hat. So you see the man has by long usage become perfectly in-durated to hard knocks. The complexion of his mind has sympathized with the rough experience of his physical being; and knowing that he can bear more than other martyrs, he has thrown himself into the breach, been there outrageously licked, and is the only man who has not found it out. The simplieity of his character is cherming. He is a legiti-mate specimen of the dull tools which this Lecofoco-ridden State has for so many years chosen to repre-sent her in the national councils, their capacity for good being extremely limited, while their proneness

good being extremely limited, while their proneness to evil knows no bounds.

The reception given to Mr. Douglas by the Dem-ocrats of this city was extremely cordial. He must have been highly gratified by the good feeling must have been figury gratined by the good recting manifested toward him. It is clear that he is gathering strength in this quarter and throughout the State, and that the lapse of less than the sixty days which he gave his friends in Congress will witness a caving in sufficient to annihilate the Lecompton It is not the policy of Walker, Douglas and Forney to make a breach, but to create a division, amicable on its face, but in reality ruinous to the Administration and the Fire-eaters. Though courteous now, they are yet defiant; but if further move off in a body and set up for themselves. great demonstration of the Sham Democracy was attempted last evening at Jayne's Hall in Chestnut attempted hat evening at Jayne at the street, "to indorse the Message of President Bu"chanan, especially that part of it recommending
"the speedy admission of Kansas as a State, under
"a Constitution framed in pursuance of lawful
"authority." This non-committal sort of a call allowed even the Douglas men to sgn it, and se some three columns of names were paraded in yes-terday's Pennsylvanian. Col. Forner's Press took no notice of it whatever. At the meeting itself all the old backs of the party appeared as speakers, and the whole affair was an out-and-out inforsement of the Lecompton swindle. But the harmony of the gathering was by no means complete. A large portion of the meeting was evidently in favor of Mr. Douglas, and gave repeated and audible comonstrations of this preference. The Democracy has gained no strength by this display, and it will now be followed

up by reactionary movements in epposition.

What an affecting and impressive warning to young men is presented by the case of Donnelly who is to be hung in New-Jersey on the 8th o January. You cannot imagine the feeling which his case excited in Trenton while the Court of Pardons was deliberating on his application to have the death penalty commuted to imprisonment for life. His aged father was there during the whole ife. His aged father was there during the whole of the long struggle, first to set uside the verdict and obtain a new trial, refused by the Chief Justice, renewed before the Court of Errors and again refused, and closing with the forlern hope of a commutation to perpetual imprisonment. Anything to save his life! The grief-stricker father had with him his two daughters—a fit trie to enlist the sympathy of all whom they encountered. Their devo-tion to the cause of the condemned, so long as any loophole for escape seemed open, was untiring Their appeals for sympathy aid help among the people of Trenton melted a whole community in tears. The members of the Court of Pardons were powerfully affected by the distressing specta-ele which this broken-hearted family exhibited. and the struggle in their minds between the suppliand the struggle in their minds between the suppli-cations of the father and sisters and the demands of justice no language can describe. But they re-garded the latter as paramount, and refused to commute the punishment. What a warning the case presents for young men! An aged parent bowed down to the earth with a grief unspeakable, and harrowing to witness; sisters in the bloom of and harrowing to witness: sisters in the bloom of womanhood, overwhelmed with shame at the igno-minious death of a brother for whom they entertained the fondest attachment! No words can convey an idea of the griefs, the hopes, the killing disappointments, which the crime of this young man has brought upon himself and family.

A new steam engine has just been exhibited here,

in which the cylinder revolves. Its inventor claims that he can dispense with cranks altogether. The model performs well, and a ten-horse engine is now being constructed. A saving of one-half the cost this improvement.—A large party of civil engineers to the City of Mexico and thence to the Pacific Ocean. Capt. Talcott, E. E. Lyons, W. W. Dechert, were of the party, which comprises 25 civil engineers and 100 chain-bearers, rod-men and laborers.—The literary world being comparatively

dull, and the publisher's occupation nearly gone, books are selling at auction for prices lower than ever known. Yet a sale of valuable flustrated foreign works brought out a large audience silling to give high prices, almost up to the retail mank.
The illustrations were the great attraction, showing how general is the diffusion of a taste for the fin arts.—It is said that \$0,000 turkeys were gobbled up in this city on Christmas day. The market was profusely supplied, and some of them reached the great weight of \$2 pounds each. Birds of this size sold at \$5 each, formerly as high as \$8. More dis-play of holiday finery was made at Christmas, more money laid out in gifts, and more hilarity and good feeling prevailed throughout the city than anybody anticipated.—A letter written by Thomas Allibone, in Italy, has been published by his brother, expressing great astonishment that any one should conside him a swindler, and regretting his inability to re-turn. The thing is so supremely contemptible that the community is at a loss to decide which is the greater fool, the knave who wrote the letter or the simpleton who caused it to be published.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER IV.

Steadiness and regularity, Mr. President, are the the characteristics of advancing civilization. Instability and irregularity, those of advancing barbarism. The first are found, as you have seen, in a degree that s quite remarkable, in the half century during which the local authorities controlled our banking operations -there having been, as has been shown, no instance of general suspension, in that long period, except in 1814, and then, at the instance of the central government; whereas, in the five and twenty years in which the local authorities have been, to so great an extent, superseded, the suspensions have been three in number. Need we wonder, then, that "a state of crisis may now," in the opinion of foreign journalists, be regarded as "the normal condition of the great republic garded as the normal condition of the great republic of the West?" Assuredly not! It is the natural result of a centralizing policy, that at one time arges upon the people the creation of banks, and at another denounces such institutions as wholly unworthy of credit—of a policy that, at one moment, squanders the public property with a view to the extension of railroads, and at another uses the ways of a practal hard. and at another, urges the passage of a special bank-rupt law, with a view to secure to the central govern-ment, the exclusive control of both banks and roads.

ment, the exclusive control of both banks and roads.

Instability tends to increase the wealth of the few who are rich—while impoverishing those many who look to the sale of labor for the means of obtaining food for their wives, their children, and themselves. It impoverishes the active and useful members of society; but it enables the idle and the useless to accomplate festings at the control of the control society: but it enables the idle and the useless to accumulate fortunes, at the expense of those who make reads, build mills, and open mines, and thus increase the productive powers of laboring men. Instability has been, since the central government undertook the regulation of the currency, the essential characteric of our policy, and hence it is:

That, not withstanding grants of land by millions, and tens of millions, of acres, for the construction of railreads, and not withstanding an increasing effort to producing one—railreads and canals, that have cost \$1.000.000 000 have fallen to less than \$300.000.000.

ducing one—railroads and canals, that have cost \$1,000,000,000, have fallen to less than \$300,000,000, and their proprietors are ruined.

That the factories of the country, too, are in a state

of ruin. For years, they have struggled against the tide, but now the tide has overwhelmed them—reducing to a state of poverty thousands of the men to whose unceasing efforts we have owed the introduc-

whose unceasing efforts we have owed the introduc-tion and perfection of the most useful manufactures. Hundreds of millions have been expended upon the creation of magnificent works, whose value might now be counted by little less than tens of millions. That the machine shops, too, are slosed—machines not being required when mills have ceased to work. That the mechanic is now, everywhere, turned adrift, to seek in scratching the soil, the means of sup-port that his tradel will not afford him—he and his country thus losing the use of the capital of knowledge he had obtained by means of a long appren-ticeship.

seek employment as common laborers—leaving their wives and children to suffer for want of food. That hundreds of little capitalists, who had invest-ed their all in the creation of machinery for facilitating increase in the supply of fuel, are now in a state of ruin—the sheriff selling out their little properties, which are being purchased by the men who are al-

eady rich.

That furnaces capable of yielding hundreds of thousands of tons of iron are closed, and their proprieto

pable of supplying lead, iron, and copper, to the world—mines, too, that have required vast amounts of capital for their development—are idle, while the men by whom they had been developed, are reduced to

That rolling mills, capable of supplying half the ron required for the Union, are closed—to the utter ruin of these who own them.

That ships, wholly unemployed, are rapidly accumulating in our ports, while the ships themselves as rapidly decline in value.

That, while the commerce of the world tends, eventhal, while the commerce of the world tends, eventhal, while the commerce of the world tends.

rapidly decline in value.

That, while the commerce of the world tends, everywhere, to seek the aid of steam, and while steamers are fast superseding sailing ships, the people of the Union find themselves obliged to depend, aimest exclusively, upon the ships of other nations; and are likely, before the close of your administration, Mr. President, to find themselves without a single ocean steamer, engaged in any trade, in which foreign competition is not, by law, prohibited.

That the trade with California, upon which we have heretofore relied for supplies of gold, has so far passed away as to require from us little more than supplies of butter, shoes, boots, and agricultural machines—that being all the commerce now resulting from an expenditure of labor and capital that, had they been applied at home, would have yielded at least a thousand millions a year.

That railroads and ships, mills and factories, mines and furnaces, are thus involved in one common ruin—the depreciation in the value of all this property being, at the smallest calculation, \$1,000,000.

That the trading interest—so long the almost exclusive object of governmental favor—participates in the general ruin.

This the owners of houses are unable to collect

eneral ruin.

That the owners of houses are unable to collect their rents; and that their property declines in value,

their rents; and that their property declines it value, while the taxes are increased.

That the farmer finds his consumers declining in number, while his competitors are as rapidly increasing—the system of the country tending, as it long has tended toward forcing into the work of cultivation all who thus far have found, or should have found, employment in mills, machine shops, mines, and furnaces; and that he has now before him, should Providence favor him with liberal crops, the prespect of seeing flour at a lower price than has ever yet been known.

That the planter has before him a reduction in the home demand for his commodity, to the extent of 250,000 bales; that, almost simultaneously with this

That the planter has before him a reduction is the home demand for his commodity, to the extent of 250,000 bales; that, almost simultaneously with this decreased demand, his crop is likely to be four times as much increased; and that therefore, should he be favored in the seasons, he, too, is likely to see his staple reduced to a price lower than he has ever seen. Taking, now, the probable reduction in the value of land, and in that of slaves, at only \$1,000,000,000, and adding it to that in railroads, mills, mines, and fornaces, we obtain the sum of \$2,000,000,000. Adding now, thereto, the reduction in the value of real estate, other than farming and planting land, we shall obtain a sum of not less than \$2,500,000,000, as the total amount reduced; and it may be almost twice as much.

Somebody profits by all this loss. Who is it? The mortgagee, who enters upon possession—first selling out his poor debtor, whether the little farmer of the West, or the great proprietor of mills, mines, or furnaces in the East. The usurer, who obtains one, two, three, in the East. The naurer, who obtains one, two, three, or even five per cent permonth, until the poor borrower is ruined. The government official, whose salaries and perquisites have been already doubled, trobled, and quadrupled, and will be now increased is value, while the working men around him suffer, if even they do not perish, for want of food. The member of Congress, whose salary has been doubled, because of the rise in the price of food, and will so remain, now that its price has fallen. The non-producers are thus enriched, while the men of enterprise, and the laborers, are descoiled.

are despoiled. Turning now to the Treasury, we find it already bankrupt, even at the commencement of this down-ward movement. Irredeemable paper being now to be substituted for gold and silver, the influx of foreign merchandise, and the effux of the precious metals, will be much promoted, and thus will the way be

meethed, toward total bankruptcy, such as was sub-seced in 1841 and 1842.

Such, Mr. President, being the material condition. cach, sir. President, being the material caches, we may now, for a moment, turn to their moral one.

Commencing with the central government and it capital, we find an amount of official corruption as exceeded in the world, outside of the Turkish Rupantic and an amount of the state of the State of the Union, for the past few years, have mind been administered with a single eye to the proof of Scini persons and their friends, and not with refer these caches in the state of the proof.

of chain persons and their friends, and not with reference of the litterests of the people. Passing theore to tow city, and county administrations, we find a continually growing power, on the part of the central government, to control and direct their elections, with correspondent growth of fraud and peculation.

Turning now to the commercial capital, I find its situation thus described in a journal of the day; and new toratorable as is far description, none, as I think, can deny its truth:

"There is no town in Christendom where, in proportion to the population, an ensurance of the proportion to the population, an ensurance of the control of the population, and appears to the control of the propulation, and appears to the control of the control of the propulation and appears to the control of the control

"There is no town in Christendom where, in proportion to the population, an equal amout of crime is annually committed. We do not go hatch beyond the letter of the fact, when we say that muller is a thing here of daily occurrence. Villanous and destardly outrages are nightly perpetrated in the street, and sometimes in the open light of day. The city is the head-quarters of the regues, thieves and pickpockets that are scattered throughout the country, and is the main theater of their operations. Nowhere else in this country does vice plant itself so openly, and with such inpunity. Nowhere is so much countenance given to rowdy gangs, that keep quiet people in terror. Nowhere have things gone on from bad to worse so rapidly, until it is at length apparent that unless some speedy change comes over the police management in New-York, and the administration of the criminal courts, a state of anarchy will ensue, or houset citizens will be driven to organize, and take the law in their own bands."

will be direct to organize, and take the taw in these own hands."

Passing outward from New-York, we find a rapid growth of rowdyism and intemperance, with corresponding decline in the security of person and of property—trands, peculisticus, seductions, murders, and crimes of every kind, increasing with such rapidity as fairly to wairant the assertion in a recent Southern journal, that "the United States are fast becoming a very stench in the nestrils of mankind."

Such, Mr. President, is the material and moral condition of the people to the administration of whose affairs you have recently been called. Desiring to find its parallel, you will be led, most naturally, to look to the classing years of the free-trade period, which preceded the passage of the protective tariff of 1842, Seeking its opposite, you will be led, as naturally, to look to the classing years of the protective periods, established by the tariffs of 1842 and 1842—years in which the country presented to view a picture of peaceful and quiet progress, such as the world had, therefolore, never seen.

The temperate toward the establishment of a sound.

look to the clessing years of the protective periods, established by the tariffs of 1828 and 1842—years in which the country presented to view a picture of peaceful and quiet progress, such as the world had, theretofore, never seen.

The tendency toward the establishment of a sound morality, Mr. President, in overy country of the world, has been in the direct ratio of the steadness and regularity of the secietary movement—the gambling tendencies of the barbaric ages then tending to disappear. That principle being admitted, I would ask you to study the action of the central Government, from the day on which it assumed to control the monetary movement of the country, and satisfy yourself, as you readily may, that to its vicious course of action, and not to error in the local Governments, we owe the demoralization that pow exists. As a member of the cold Federal party you will. I am sure, rejoice to find this fact established. That you may do so, I would be gy out to lock to the urgent recommendations of 1835, for the establishment of State banks, followed by indignant denunciation of both banks and notes, and by the establishment of a department in the national treasury for the supervision of local banks, from which is issued, annually, an enormous mass of figures, arranged with the intent to deceive their readers into the belief that those who place considence in banks will be defrauded. Lock next to the speculations in public lands, which always follow the adoption of a policy tending thoward the closing of our factories and furnaces, and thus enable gamblers and speculators to accumulate fortunes at the expense of the poemic reinforms who are driven from the older States. Look, again, to the enormous changes in the value of property of every description, resulting from the three suspensions, in time of peace, that have followed the control for the monetary power in the hands of the Federal Executive. Look, then, to the facts that an advolvent system was adopted the exchange in the prices of all our staples, co

Hoping, Mr. President, that made reforms that you may institute the State authorities may become reinstated in the possession of the powers of which they have been deprived, and that we may thus be enabled to retrieve our reputation,

I remain, very respectfully, your obd't servant,

HENRY C. CAREY.

Philadelphia, December 20th, 1857.

Philadelphia, December 28th, 1867.

"It is useless to wink at the fact. Villary, is every shape, is celebrating its herrid gain-day throughout the United States. Details of murders in our cities fill the columns of the journals. One reads of butchery until the very letters in the printed columns appear bloody; of arsans, until the light of configuration seems to throw its lurid stare throughout the apartment; of found, until a line of deck, hypocritical, would-be respectable men range themselves before us; and of crimes yet fouler and more bestial, until we tremble lest the lightnings of offended Heaven should descend from a cloudless sky, and overwhelm the earth with roln."

"Official requery has been rampant. There are customs prevalent, established by precedent, and indoreal by long usage, which, if now done for the first time, would be deemed larceny. The calles are gathering together to-day at the Federal capital, and the jobbing, peculiation, vote yourself-aprize systems, will soon be in tall operation. Common usage has given to certain doubting prevalence the samp of legality. He would be regarded as very verdant, and exceedingly unsophistocated, who should prevants of all things by their right names in Washington, or to hint that the private gentierms who had so wasteful an array of servants as the servants of the people at Washington, would forthwith dischage the whole set without acharacter. The treasury, one night think, is replenished annually for the benefit of those gentiermen. That they themselves think so, is palpable. From this center, the idea of efficial honesty in States and numicipalities, seems to have taken a like latitudinarian range. The fusioness some of our cities are managed in a most unaccountable manner—literally unaccountable, for no accounts are rendered. Immense sum disappears device and content and the deficit keep pace with the sum assessed. The public credit is shaken, municipal evidences of debt are dishonored, increasery public works start still, repudicated, and disappears

NEBRASKA LEGISLAWRE.-The Upper House of this body effected an erganization on the 8th inst., by electing Dr. George W. Miller of Douglas County, President; Wasaburn Safford of Oteo County, First Clerk: Samuel H. Elbert of Cass County, Second Clerk; -- Rex of Douglas County, Sergeant-at-Arms, and - Cromwell of Richardson County, Door-Keeper.

The Lower House completed its organization on the 9th inst., by electing J. H. Decker, of Nebraska City. Speaker of the House; S. Curran, First Clerk; Robert H. Howard, of Dacotah, Second Clerk; D. Mattias, Sergeant at Arms, and - Fisher, Doorkeeper.

THE SPEAKERSHIP .- Among the candidates likely be in the field on the Democratic side for Speake of the Assembly is Thomas Jones, jr., of the IXth District of this city. Mr. Jones is a young man of energy, a hard worker, and has acquitted himself with general satisfaction in the arduous duties of Chairman of the Finance Committee on the Board of Councilmen during the past year. It is said that the so-called National Democrats will support him, and that some of the Americans have also looked upon him approvingly.

A New Governor IN Nova Scotta.-Official information was received at Halifax by last mail, that Sir Gaspard Le Marchant has been appointed Civil Governor of Malta, the salary of which office is £7,000 sterling per annum, and that the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave has been appointed to succeed him in the government of Nova Scotia. It is said that Earl Mulgrave will be at Halifax during next und and that immediately on his arrivel Sir Gaspard wil leave for Mate.